



## June 22nd-Seville: USSR or Scotland?

On June 19, the USSR beat New Zealand in Melaga, 3-0, to take second place in the sixth group in the World Cup Championship with two points and a score of 4-2. The Scots also have two points after being beaten by Brazil 4-1 though a worse score of 6-0. The Brazilians have become the first to enter the 12-team group for the next leg of the tournament regardless of the outcome of their next match with New Zealand although there are few who doubt their victory in this match.

When this was drawn last January everybody said that the USSR-Scotland match would be decisive in determining which group six team would continue in the competition. Jack Stein, the Scots' coach, has now received the impression that this will be the decisive match.

It is due to be played on June 22. The Soviet team could do with a draw but owing to its better record although this would be a dangerous variant. Keeping the Scots has always been in disaster, a recent example being provided by our game with the Hungarians who managed to reach their victory at the 87th minute.

In other groups the Argentina-Hungary match deserves most comment. The world champions were unrecognizable as compared to their first match against the Pelicans. This time we saw real world champions. Diego Maradona, the world soccer star, was magnificent and scored two out of four goals in the 4-1 win. A peculiar situation has developed in group one. Italy, Poland, Peru and Cameroon each played two games and scored two points in a four-point draw. Who will now break the circle?

The PRG beat the Chileans 4-1 with three goals by Rum-



Sergei Galtchov (left) scores the third goal in New Zealand's net. Photo AP-TASS

menko and improved their chances of continuing in the competition. The Spaniards defeated Yugoslavia 2-1 to the tremendous joy of their numerous fans, scoring a penalty.

June 25 will see the matches in the last group. The twelve best teams will be divided into four groups, whose winners will meet in the semifinals. The matches will take place in Madrid and Barcelona, with the final game on July 11. 25 prizes (an unprecedented number in previous world cups) will be distributed between 22 players and three coaches.

The cup fever spread throughout New Zealand at lightning speed, as nationwide electricity consumption rose by ten per cent during the latest of the New Zealand vs Scotland game, and the streets normally busy at that time of day became deserted.

The play carrying around drug taking tests will have flown around 130 hours during the month-long cup finals. The

third, aimed at Bulgaria, Finland and Britain.

Two games in honour of basketball federation jubilee

An All-Europe five-up twice beat the USA in two exhibition games. First in Geneva's Verso stadium, 111-92, and then in Budapest, 103-88.

Local press reports stress that both games honouring the 50th anniversary of the International Amateur Basketball Federation

were dominated by the European team, with Juan Antonio Corbela of Spain, Dusan Dabovic of Yugoslavia and Anatoly Myshkin of the USSR angled out for special prizes.

Athletic gala in Peking

There were many good performances from competitors in a three-day athletic meet in Peking attended by the USSR, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Finland, India, Thailand, Japan, Trinidad and Tobago.

## Outlines of new Alpine skiing season

Summer has only begun while the World Alpine Cup Organizing Committee at the International Skiing Federation announced the schedule of the future winter season. Aiming at higher popularity of the competition, the organizers decided to return to the old ways: in the 1982-83 season the traditional "combinations" will again be held in Kitzbühel, Wengen and Sankt Anton, i.e. the slalom and the downhill will be held in the same place.

Men will enter 32 stages (11 downhills, 11 special and 6 giant and 4 supergiant slaloms). This means that they will have as many stages as last winter. The women's stages were reduced to 26 (eight downhills, eight special and eight giant slaloms and two supergiant slaloms). There will also be parallel slalom contests, whose results will count towards team standings only.

Of the five male "combinations" only three will count,

with three out of four for women. A "combination" of slalom and supergiant slalom will be held for the first time. Experts believe it will lure renowned Swede Ingemar Stenmark who has so far declined to enter a supergiant slalom race. As before, the first five best results in each kind of the men's programme will count towards the World Cup, and four results for women, i.e. half of all stages.

Another innovation of the season will be its opening, like in 1977-78, with the "World Series", including eight "warm-up" competitions for men and women each to be held on November 23-25 in Bormio, Italy. But they will not count towards the World Cup, which will open for men on December 3 with a downhill in Lenzer, Switzerland, and for women on December 7 with a downhill and a giant slalom in Val d'Isère, France.

Yuri SALOMAKHIN

## DELHI TO BID FOR OLYMPICS

India Shipping and Transport Minister Bala Singh told newsmen that President of the Indian Olympic Committee R. B. Singh will formally announce Delhi's



The Moscow SKIF team beat Kyiv's Sovietov, also from Moscow, 2-0 in the national women's field hockey championship. Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

The quarterfinal match to the rugby national cup between the Moscow times cup holders, Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy, and last year's winners, Moscow Slava, was really tough. The academy team won 16-8. The final cup game will take place on November 6.

Photo by Sergei Prusakov

bid for the 1992 Olympic Games. The minister stressed that the spring and housing facilities now going up in Delhi for the Asian Games (November 1981) will provide a sufficient base for the 1992 Games.

Incidentally, Bala Singh is also chairman of the Asian Games Organizing Committee.

## Bobstigh news

The International Bobstigh Federation, which recently met in Milan, decided to hold the 1983 world championship at Lake Placid, USA, with two-man bob competition scheduled for February 19-20 and four-man bob contest, for February 26-27. The 1983 European championship will be held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, on January 29-February 6.



Photo by Sergei Prusakov

## INFORMATION

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## GENERAL DEBATE OVER

New York. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament has ended its general debate attended by delegates from 130 countries on all continents.

There was much praise for the Soviet peace initiatives and in particular for the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Concurrently there was sharp criticism at Washington's poli-

tical Swedish politician Palme stressed that any military doctrine allowing for the possibility of nuclear war was "dangerous and irresponsible". Militarily, he said, must be fundamental principle of the policies of nations.

In stark contrast to Palme, Mrs Thatcher, British Prime Minister, declared her opposition to the banning of nuclear weapons and to nuclear disarmament moves.

## Jaruzelski on situation in Poland

Warsaw. The introduction of martial law has created the preconditions for stabilizing the situation in the country. This was stated at a recent Council of Mutual Assistance meeting held in Warsaw.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation General W. Jaruzelski. Our Polish friends, he said, cannot be considered in isolation from the international situation. There are forces which would like to exploit the Polish situation for their own ends. A realist ac-

tions and judgement, calls for strikes and attempts at underground activity were the aim of the enemies of socialist Poland. And, as a result, the entire nation suffers, the process of overcoming the crisis situation is prolonged and the national situation persists.

For many months our country has been subject to multifaceted pressure on the part of most adventurous Western circles. They have not given up the idea of using the so-called Polish question as a tool to upset the balance in our country and in the whole world, stressed Jaruzelski.

## King Hussein in the Crimea

Sinopopol. King Hussein of Jordan and Queen Noor have arrived in the Soviet Union on a private visit. They will spend their time resting and sightseeing.

King Hussein and his wife visited the All-Union Artek Pioneer Camp, where they saw how Young Pioneers spend their holidays and were given a tour of the camp's history. Addressing the children, the Jordanian King said: "It is

pleasant to see you so healthy and cheerful. Carry on with your journey of friendship and cooperation between peoples. It is up to you to build a new world, a world of happiness and prosperity".

The royal couple also saw the Livadia Palace Museum, the scene of the 1945 Yalta conference between the allied heads of government and paid a visit to the Nikitsky Botanical Gardens.

## HELP FOR KAMPUCHEA

The Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has sent a gift of food, medicine, goods, and medicines to help the population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea hit by a drought. Two doctors and a nurse will go to Phnom Penh to provide medical aid to the victims. They will

work under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies (World Federation).

## IGOR STRAVINSKY COMMEMORATED

The Bolshoi Theatre has chosen to commemorate the centenary of the outstanding Russian composer Igor Stravinsky by the production of two of his one-act ballets, "Petushko" and "The Fire Bird".

These works were first produced at the start of this century by Russian ballet-master and dancer Mikhail Fokin during the Russian seasons in Paris. There were subsequent productions in Moscow in 1921 and in 1961.

Now, 18 years later, the intangible spirit of Fokin's choreography for "Petushko" and "The Fire Bird" has been recreated, anew on the stage of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. "Petushko" was produced by Leonidov, choreographer Konstantin Boyarsky and "The Fire Bird" by Nikolai Smirnov and Stanislav Maslov, from Moscow.

The two ballets provide a colorful exotic spectacle. Folklore prototypes are found in "The Fire Bird" while the drama of anguished puppets in "Petushko" takes place against a background of the history of the fair. The new production, designed by Margarita Prokudin, made use of original drawings by Golovin and Benois.



Nikolai Smirnov as Petushko.



Marina Leonova as the Fire Bird and Yuri Vasyukhina as Ivan Terentevich. Photos by Georgi Solov'yov

## Track and field

Ramona Neubert of the GDR set a world mark at 6,772 points in the seven-event competition, a considerable improvement on her own former record. She competed to a GDR-USSR meet in Halle.

## France takes cup

France beat the USSR (2-2 after time, 0-0 in extra time and 3-0 by penalties) in the final of the European motor ball cup at Pollack, the Ukraine. West Germany came home

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## Vestonia—our first guest



The Estonian dance group in action.

We have brought the melodies and dances of our people to Moscow from the shores of the Baltic, say members of the Estonian dance group from the Kirov fish farm in Estonia. There are around a hundred thousand amateur folk groups in our republic, and we are delighted to be representing them in Moscow at the USSR

Exhibition of Economic Achievements on the eve of the USSR jubilee. Thus, Estonian folk tunes and songs are now to be heard at the Exhibition. For it is this northernmost Baltic republic that has been chosen to open the Days of Union Republics (during part of the jubilee "in a single family" exhibition, devoted to the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary). The Days will take place in the biggest pavilion (16,000 sq. m) at the Exhibition.

Our display features goods that our republic has always been famous for, save Estonian display director Loogne Slim. For instance, products of the light and food industries, handicrafts, as well as small processed goods. Though Estonia occupies but 0.2 per cent of USSR territory and has a population of around a million and a half, it supplies other republics with textile and shoes, as well as with extracurricular and electric motors.

The Estonian scientists and economists, who have come to Moscow for the republic's Days will participate in the activities of the sector pavilions of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

## FRENCHMAN IN SPACE

Jean-Loup Christen has become the first French pilot to explore outer space. He is a member of the International crew on board the Soviet "Soyuz T-6" which was launched on June 24, 1982.

Before going into orbit, he said:

"I would like to express my most sincere gratitude and appreciation to the leaders of Soviet and French scientists, engineers and specialists who have done so much to prepare for this experiment."

"I hope that this first flight will promote better relations between peoples and nations on earth."

Jean-Loup Christen was born on August 20, 1938 in the city of La Rochelle.

In 1959 he became a student at a military pilot school from which he graduated in 1962. For the past seven years he has been a pilot in the French Air Force and then test pilot.

Since 1960, Lt. Col. Jean-Loup Christen has been at the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre where he completed the entire course of studies for flight on the "Soyuz-T" spaceship and the "Salyut" orbital station.

The other members of the crew are Flight Commander, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Dzhuravlev and Flight-Engineer, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Alexander Ivanov.

In accordance with the programme for the flight, the "Soyuz-T" spaceship is due to dock with the "Salyut-7" — "Soyuz-T-6" orbital exploration complex. Once on board the complex, Cosmonauts Dzhuravlev, Ivanov and Christen will carry out scientific and technical research and experiments together with Cosmonauts Borovoi and Labelev who have been in orbit since May 13, 1982.

(For commentary, see p. 5)

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The International Federation of Trade Unions has issued a statement welcoming the Soviet undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

● A 19 per cent price increase for bread, butter, eggs and milk has been declared in Israel.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

## DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

Life in the USSR



## PATRIARCH PIMEN SPEAKS OUT AT UN

New York. We are well aware that genuine peace can be brought about only by the joint efforts of statesmen and peoples and that it is the duty of the church and religious organizations to educate believers in peace and to seek for ways of peace and of humanizing international relations, said Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All-Russia speaking at the Second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament here.

In full recognition of my spiritual responsibility, I declare, Pimen went on, that the peoples

of the Soviet Union, like, undoubtedly, all other peoples, long for peace, that disarmament conforms with the innermost aspirations of our community, the further development of which is only possible in conditions of peace. Our socialist state seeks peaceful friendly relations with all countries in the world and is willing to meet any constructive proposal on the limitation of armaments and on disarmament. We are fully justified in expecting that the numerous proposals put forward by our side serving this very purpose, be given a fair hearing.

## AFGHANISTAN IN FAVOUR OF GOODNEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS

Islamabad. Afghanistan's agreement to the holding of talks with Pakistan under the auspices of the UN Secretary General's personal representative bears witness to the DRA's sincere desire for friendly relations with its neighbour for the development of cooperation with Pakistan in various fields and that a stable peace has been built in the region. This was said by Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Abdul Wahid Dost in an interview to the Pakistani "Jang" newspaper. The minister is at present in the midst of consultations in Geneva with Pakistan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Jauch

Alli Khan. "Despite the complexity of the talks we think that, given the desire, all difficulties can be overcome," the Afghan minister added. The essence of the matter, he stressed, lies in the foreign tolerance in Afghanistan's internal affairs. "Once this is done away with, we can get down to brass tacks. It is essential that international guarantees be provided to stop external interference in our affairs." We also then proceed with the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, he said in conclusion.

## USA-EEC: NO AGREEMENT

Brussels. Trade talks here between US representative and members of the European Community have ended in failure. As is known, the American decision to raise import duties on steel and several other products from Common Market countries has led to increased political and

economic tension between the United States and its West European partners. The EEC sounded its sharp protest over the new discriminatory measures taken by America and demanded on inquiry into the matter by the appropriate bodies of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).



Two hands make light work

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Western Europe denounces American sanctions

Brussels. In a statement published in Luxembourg the foreign ministers of ten EEC member nations have described as unacceptable for Western Europe the American president's decision to ban the use of units produced in their countries under American license in equipment exported to the Soviet Union. This move, taken without any consultation with the EEC, represents an extension of American law to other countries, in contradiction to the principles of international law. It is pointed out in the statement.

Paris. At a Council of ministers meeting here French President Mitterrand issued a

strongly-worded warning to the United States against pursuing an international policy increasingly conducive to a mounting crisis in Europe, said General Secretary of the President's chancery, P. Bergevin. From Trade with the East is important for us, Peter Gahard, a member of Production Board of Siemens, said in Munich. We cannot allow that the future of our workers be decided by someone across the ocean. Reagan is eager to ban our trade with the East, planning to lead West Germany with new nuclear rockets by way of "compensation". We cannot go along with that — we are not an American colony.

## South Africa's undeclared war against Angola

Luanda. South Africa's armed provocations and subversion against Angola, which has claimed the lives of many patriots and have done enormous damage to the young republic's economy, continues around the clock, said Jose Filizardo, Popular Assembly coordinator.

For almost a year, Filizardo said, the South African military have occupied Angola's southern regions, terrorizing the local population and turning the Angolan land into a scorched desert. In doing Washington's bidding, he stressed, the regime in Pretoria is actually conducting an undeclared war against Angola, seeking to hinder the advance of socio-economic change in the country and to force the Angolan people to abandon the internationalist aid they give to the patriots of Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle for independence, he emphasized.

## RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF FREEZE

Washington. Despite opposition from the administration, the US House International Relations Committee has passed a resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons by a 50 to 40 vote. The committee voted for the introduction in the Senate of a resolution by J. Bingham's proposal to the effect that the USA and the Soviet Union should try to reach a mutual and verifiable freeze to the testing, production and continued deployment of nuclear armaments. The resolution was supported by 41 Democratic committee members and by seven Republicans.

The adoption of the freeze proposal, stressed Congressman S. Solarz after the vote, stems from the awareness that unless we dispose of the arms race it will dispose of us.

## REVELATIONS OF THE CAPTURED

## SALVADORAN DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE

San Salvador. The United States is generously supplying the Salvadoran regime with arms and other military equipment, and other military equipment, said a Salvadoran deputy minister of defense, who has been captured by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The deputy minister also confirmed that Honduran troops take part in operations against the Salvadoran regime. Large punitive detachments from Honduras, massacred Salvadoran guerrillas on the Salvadoran territory. Not so long ago they killed more than 800 Salvadorans who were trying to escape the regime's repression.

Since October, 1979, more than 40,000 people have been killed by the pro-American dictatorship.

## THE USA CREATES SPACE COMMAND

Washington. As of September 1, 1982, the Pentagon has officially announced the creation of the United States Space Command with headquarters in Colorado Springs. The command will coordinate the activities of the US Air Force and the reorganization of a number of existing military agencies.

The Pentagon statement underlines that the new steps are directed towards "consolidation of activities of the US Air Force" and will contribute to the development of more advanced space systems, as the US military forces "enter the 21st century." In actual fact this amounts to an even closer link between the American space programmes and Washington's strategic plans. It is noteworthy that the announcement comes just one week after the commencement of the North American talks on strategic armaments limitation and reduction. In this way, it cannot be seen as anything other than a manifestation by Washington of its desire to extend many times previously, but with the USSR from the "super position of force".

## BRITISH LOSSES IN FALKLANDS ACTION DISCLOSED

London. British defence secretary John Nott has released figures on the British losses in the Falkland Islands. The British lost 10 ships and 24 aircraft. The British destroyer HMS Sheffield was sunk or damaged.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Paris. Right-opposition parties in the Alliance to support of the French Republic and the Alliance for French democracy — in the French National Assembly rejected a vote of non-confidence to the French government. They were particularly critical of P. Mauroy's economic policy. The government, in turn, rejected a vote of confidence. According to the dapper policy, the government's domestic policy is a whole. The complex parliamentary procedure was provoked by the government's recent decision to raise the franc and its "austerity" measures to combat inflation. The deputies of the Left voted against the opposition resolution and a majority vote, confirming confidence in the government.

## BRITISH FIRMS BACK RACISTS

London. In defiance of international public opinion, Shell and British Petroleum continue to collaborate with the racist regime in South Africa. According to the UN General Assembly resolution, bearing witness to the fact that the South African regime continues to supply the apartheid state with arms and other military equipment, the British firms are particularly active in maintaining its ties with the racist regime. 19 tankers, either belonging to Shell or chartered by it, have delivered oil and oil products to South Africa. According to preliminary estimates, quoted by the "New Statesman" of London, South Africa has received a total of nearly four million tonnes of oil.



Progressive people in Japan are preparing to mark the 37th anniversary of Hiroshima and pay tribute to its victims. Long columns of people, many thousands strong, are advancing along the country's roads. These are Marches of Peace. In three months, the marchers will cover more than 8,000 km, brandishing antiwar posters and photographs. In this photo you see one of the peace marches on its way from Tokyo to Hiroshima. They are due to reach Hiroshima in August where they will take part in an international antiwar conference. The poster seen in the foreground says: "Down With Nuclear Arms", "Toss Law to Help Atomic Raid Victims".

Photo ADN-TASS

## CHINA'S THREAT TO SOUTH-EAST ASIA

New York. Washington tends to evaluate world developments in terms of global and superpower categories. It sees things only in black-and-white and builds its relations with China on the basis of anti-Sovietism, said Indonesian foreign minister M. Kusumadmadja, in an interview to "Newsweek" magazine. Such an approach, said Kusumadmadja, leaves out of account those Asian countries that have

quite a different view of China. He stressed that the ASEAN nations, to which Indonesia belongs, believe that China is the greatest threat in South-East Asia. M. Kusumadmadja noted that most ASEAN countries emphatically disagree with those who insist that it is Vietnam that poses a threat to South-East Asia.

## Science and technology

**NO MORE SNEEZING?** "Matti Magasin" reports that a device to cure the common cold will soon appear on the market in France. The device, which produces mist at a temperature of 43°C, helps a patient get rid of 80 per cent of his cold in half an hour.

It turned out that this acoustic method could be used to detect even minute fractures which cannot be spotted by X-rays.

## ULTRASOUND DISCOVERS FRACTURES

This method is based on the property of materials to emit characteristic sound waves under near-threshold stresses. It also depends on the sound waves coming from a whole bone being different from those from a damaged or a broken one. The experimenters directed the ultrasonic signals towards the bone in the place of a supposed fracture, while an electronic instrument on the opposite side of the bone registered these pulses. They then compared the ups and downs resulting from the sounding of a whole and a fractured bone.

## NEPTUNE HAS RINGS TOO

At the recent symposium of American astronomers in Troy (New York), it was announced that the planet Neptune had been found to have rings. American scientists discovered two rings around Neptune after careful study of photos taken during observations of the planet made from a New Zealand observatory, in 1968. According to the astronomers each ring is about 1,200 miles wide. So all four of the giant planets around the Sun — Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune — have rings. Final evidence in support of this theory is expected to arrive in a year or so — when in August 1989, the American Voyager-2 space station is expected to enter the vicinity of Neptune.

## OF INTEREST

## Some head

Twenty-year-old Swede Lars Polmquist has entered his achievement into the Guinness Book of Records by hitting a football 20,901 times without letting it touch ground once. The Swedish newspapers report that, to their great surprise, the doctor who examined him discovered that his head had suffered no serious damage.

## The miracle of The Round City

Restoration has been completed in "The Round City", a unique architectural complex in the park of Beihai in

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## AMERICA—ACCOMPLICE IN ISRAEL'S AGGRESSION IN LEBANON

The Lebanese events have once again highlighted American global claims including its attempts to consolidate and expand its positions in the Near and Middle East, says a TASS commentary covering President Reagan's conference with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, in the White House. The meeting has confirmed, TASS says, that the USA and Israel are in a direct collusion, while the criminal action to Lebanon was prepared in advance by Tel Aviv in close collaboration with Washington.

Reports on the talks show that the USA supports Israeli's brutal aggression both politically and militarily, and the President Reagan actually approves of the atrocities which are being perpetrated by the Israeli military on occupied Lebanese territory.

## SERMON OR WAS IT A BRIEFING?

Special correspondent of the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Viktoria Tsopki writes in the paper that he regards the "protest demonstrations" which took place in Nowa Huta, Wroclaw and Gdansk on June 13 as a new attempt to obstruct still further normalization of the situation in Poland. These demonstrations were instigated both by Western radio stations and by sermons given in Catholic churches throughout Poland against the people's power in general and the military situation in particular. Tsopki goes on. Many Poles are now asking themselves whether some persons have not developed the temptation to take over from Solidarity which suffered a defeat and compromised itself six months ago.

Thoughts on this subject are particularly topical at the moment when there is much talk in Poland as to whether or not Pope John Paul II's projected visit to the country, scheduled for late August, will come off. A few days ago, the PAP news agency gave its view on the subject as follows: it said that the visit would only be possible if complete calm set in throughout the country, and only necessary security arrangements could be provided. But this is not at all the kind of those persons who, in one outside Poland who, speculating on the name of God in a most sacrilegious way, hope to provoke another bout of public tension and thus give the counter-revolution a shot in the arm.

## THE PENTAGON'S 'FIRE-FIGHTERS'

Writing in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper, Colonel V. Filipov describes the (RDF) Deployment Force (RDF) as one of the tanks in Washington's imperial policies. When the shock of the American regime fell in Iran, it was decided to speed up the creation of this new force. Starting with an initial strength of 10,000 men, this figure was later raised to 200 thousand. It was finally announced that another 100 thousand recruits may be recruited to create a combat and logistic support for the force. RDF headquarters, with a staff of 260, set up in the Rediff base in Florida.

Washington no longer conceals that the RDF will be first and foremost engaged in operations in South-West Asia, mostly in Persian Gulf countries. The pretext is the alleged need to protect the freedom of navigation and uninterrupted oil supplies, which, it will be noted, nobody seems particularly anxious to block. Seizing upon another, equally false, pretext — developments in Afghanistan — the Pentagon has started to build its naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

## TORY RELIANCE ON ATLANTIC 'SOLIDARITY'

The Falklands are being turned into yet another British overseas military base, with estimated maintenance costs running into 100,000 pounds a year, writes IZVESTIYA's London correspondent, Vladimir Skosyrev. In addition, another 20 million pounds will be spent on extending the runway at Port Stanley airport, as the British command wants to make sure it can attract reinforcements to the South Atlantic of any moment.

Given the current economic depression, one might have thought, says Skosyrev, that Whitehall would want to avoid overburdening its already heavily strained budget. Yet the Tory government has rejected out of hand both the Labour proposal that the UN be involved in running the Falklands and the call to take into account Security Council resolution No. 502 envisaging talks with Argentina on the islands' future.

This tough stand is causing disaffection both among Britain's Common Market partners and in Latin America. But, as the British prime minister is fully aware, Britain went to war in defence of Western common interests and thus she has ample reason to count on NATO support in the present stage of the Falklands crisis.

## Yawn and be healthy

Hidaki Tansu, the owner of a Japanese firm, has introduced an original obligatory rule to be observed by his staff: every two hours they have to yawn and stretch. The firm's employees are convinced that their symptoms "extended" is good for the nerves and is conducive to higher productivity. This measure is implemented with the help of radio network which, at a set time, broadcasts to all the firm's premises a recording of yawns with appropriate sound effects.

## Absolute rest to heal tendons

Even a small injury of the tendons should be treated by absolute immobility of up to three weeks rather than by light bandages as is customary now. This

Japan Co Ltd

## VIEWPOINT

Gennady GERASIMOV

## USSR AND AMERICA ON THE EVE OF THE GENEVA TALKS

On June 29 the USSR and the USA will resume the long-awaited strategic arms limitation talks in Geneva. Delegates from many countries to the current New York Second Special UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament are stressing the critical and special responsibility held by the two leading nuclear powers in this area and welcome the agreement to resume talks.

The Soviet Union was quite ready to follow up SALT-2 by SALT-3 and was not to blame for the procrastination that ensued. "The New York Times" analyst Leslie H. Goble recently brought up a point that many are prone to forget. "The original plan of the Reagan administration was to disarm and welcome the agreement to resume talks."

So what has happened since both within and without the ad-

ministration to bring about the American agreement to negotiate. Judging from statements by Washington officials, "there has been no hard reevaluation of ideas, viewpoints and positions within the administration itself, but from outside pressure was brought to bear by world and American public opinion in favour of talks. This was also the wish of the American allies — and so Washington had to give way."

Speaking at his June 21 press conference in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko described the talks agreement as a step forward. Still this is only some of the road which the participants in the talks have to travel. An agreement on the need for agreement is just part of the task.

We want to emphasize this for it too much significance is attached to the fact that the talks have begun. Important aspects of the negotiators' intentions may be overlooked. As far as the position which, as has been proclaimed, will be adopted by the Americans at



SALT-3 talks, and the American side took note of this warning. At the Vienna 1979 summit meeting announcements were made as to a rough balance of power, but now the new American administration brands the SALT-2 treaty as "inequitable", though nothing has changed since.

If the Soviet Union were to adopt a similar strategy it might refer to "destabilizing" factors like the American superiority in the number of submarine-carried missile warheads or the US advantage in strategic aviation. The Soviet side, however, does not intend to raise these issues believing they were thoroughly discussed during the SALT-2 deliberations.

The Soviet side, therefore, will not go along with Washington's position, for accepting it would give the go-ahead to upsetting the balance in American favour. Andrei Gromyko stressed, that until lately recently the Soviet side had remained hopeful that Washington would eventually come round to expelling the root state of things to the world. This, however, has not been the case, and the USSR now considers itself duty bound to clarify the matter in public.

The already-mentioned Leslie H. Goble notes: "There is a suspicion in many quarters that the Reagan administration might be framing its proposals to 'prove' Russian intransigence and justify the American build-up." The Soviet Union, Andrei Gromyko emphasized, is keen to reach agreement on reducing and limiting strategic armaments, and it is with this very wish that the Soviet delegation will be arriving in Geneva.



### Round the Soviet Union

● THE 2,000,000 KHZ TRACTOR HAS LEFT THE ASSEMBLY LINE OF THE KHARKOV SERVO ORZHONIKIDZE TRACTOR FACTORY. The Kharkov tractors are now exported to almost 40 countries. The factory is about to start producing a new 200 hp 7-150 KM tractor.

● THE "GOOLAND" SELF-PROPELLED DREDGE RECENTLY BEGAN WORK ON CHANNEL-DEEPENING OPERATIONS TO ALLOW LARGE-TONNAGE DIESELS TO MOOR IN THE PORT OF ROKA. The "Gooland", the largest dredge in the Soviet fleet, can deal with 6,000 cubic metres of soil per hour.

● THE LAPRI YOUNG PIONEER SUMMER CAMP, OUT IN THE COUNTRY, HAS OPENED ITS DOORS TO ITS FIRST GROUP OF OVER 500 SCHOOLCHILDREN FROM TYNDA, THE MAIN TOWN OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY PROJECT. The children also come from other settlements along the railway. The builders who organized the camp provided it with sports and concert grounds, with a swimming pool and medical facilities. The teachers in charge have prepared a diversified programme of recreation including competitions and hikes and activities in various hobby and arts groups.

● THE TRADITIONAL TORCH HAS BEEN LIGHTED IN ONE MORE VILLAGE IN AZERBAIJAH—AT FAKHRALLY, IN THE OERANBOY STEPPE. Gas came here along a later-collective farm line catering for 20 settlements. Natural gas is now in use in 80 per cent of Azerbaijan village apartments.

● AN EXHIBITION OF TECHNOLOGY AND BIOLOGY HAS COME TO AN END IN LEHJ-ORAD. Taking part were more than 40,000 schoolchildren, who acquire their skills at pioneer palaces and houses, in various circles and at young technicians' stations. Among the exhibits were working models of tractors for small plots, miniature robots and original quality control instruments many of which will be used in industry and agriculture.

## LENDING A BOOK IS A SURE WAY OF MAKING A FRIEND

Just think! There are 5,000 million books in our public libraries, while there are more than 30,000 million books to be found in private libraries in this country. This amounts to over one hundred books for every citizen.

The question arises: for whom is the library? Obviously, for the owner and his family. But to what extent is it accessible to neighbours, to colleagues at work, to friends of the son of the house?



The Booklovers Society has recently received a lot of information on this subject.

Take the case of Moscow old-age pensioner Nikolai Surovichin, for instance. His flat has been open every Thursday for the past twenty five years in succession to those who love books and knowledge. His library is used by acquaintances and friends of friends. Knowledge of its existence spreads by word of mouth. Anyone can drop in with or without a preliminary telephone call. Twenty thousand books provide a wonderful opportunity for total strangers to get to know each other. Some become constant visitors to his house, others just drop in occasionally. Nikolai Nikolayevich does not allow his books to be removed from his flat, but one can take as long as one likes reading them where they are. One rammerman was present on the 1318th anniversary Thursday.

At first, there were hundreds of booklovers who followed Nikolai Surovichin's example; today there are thousands. Their motivation is simple: what is the point, after all, of keeping a book idle on the shelf? There are two advantages to opening one's library to the public quite apart from the profit to the reader, the owner of the books himself makes new friends and acquaintances. Public libraries can only rejoice of such competition.

Arkady BEDEROV

## THE ADVANTAGES OF THE TROLLEY-BUS

The trolley-bus, the reliable friend of city-dwellers, is 100 years old this year.

Today the trolley-bus is particularly respected because it has no harmful effect on the environment. It has good prospects and undergoes constant improvement aimed at making it more

powerful, spacious and convenient.

Despite its long years of service and outstanding performance record, however, the trolley-bus suffered from one major disadvantage — it was unable to climb steeply sloping streets. Moscow engineers decided to tackle this problem. As a result

of their efforts, the Dynamo plant started to produce special 150 kw engines which were sent to the Urals factory, in the Volga city of Engels — the country's main supplier of trolley-buses. Trolley-buses equipped with these powerful engines will go in the first place to cities and towns which before were closed to this form of transport because of their steep slopes.

## HIGHWAY OVER THE AMUR

The main BAM bridge over the Amur River at Komsomol-on-Amur now takes a double load. A road has been added to the crossing the river at this point and the first bridge has passed over it.

For over thirty years now used to be the only way of negotiating the Amur, while during the winter the journey was made across the ice. The new bridge links Komsomol to Khabarovsk and to other industrial centres of the Far East.

## TYRES FOR MUD ROADS

A sample batch of wide tyre for Gorky diesel tractors has been manufactured at the Khyr tyre plant. The new tyre is good for driving on mud roads and fields and lasts longer. One ton of this sort takes the place of two double tyres.

## CAMEL FARM

A dairy which has just opened at the Zhana Zhod kash state farm will produce medical camel milk. In its stable there will be two hundred camels. It is proposed that the production of camel milk in Kazakhstan increase by one-third before 1975. The camel is a creature of poor reputation.

## FISH IN THE RICE-FIELD

There was an unusual feature to this year's rice-sowing in the Khosrov region of Uzbekistan: on most farms the sown on flooded test plots in the Khosrov oasis, where frequent winds blow away the brittle layer of earth it was decided to sow seeds in humid soil. At the same time rice farmers in the area decided to try their hands at a new form of activity — that of fish breeding. Young carp have been introduced to the rice-fields. They will get the weight one or two months after the rice is sown and in the autumn when the water is drained from the fields, the farmers should be in for a good catch.

seeking for new problems and new themes and external experimentation, i.e., searching for a new form.

Of course, external experimentation is important too. To take just one example, it seems to me that our conventional everyday lexicon changes every five to ten years. If you, as an artist or writer fail to notice this, then your public will not believe you. I prefer people who create something of their own even if it is imperfect, rather than those who create correct things which are devoid of value.

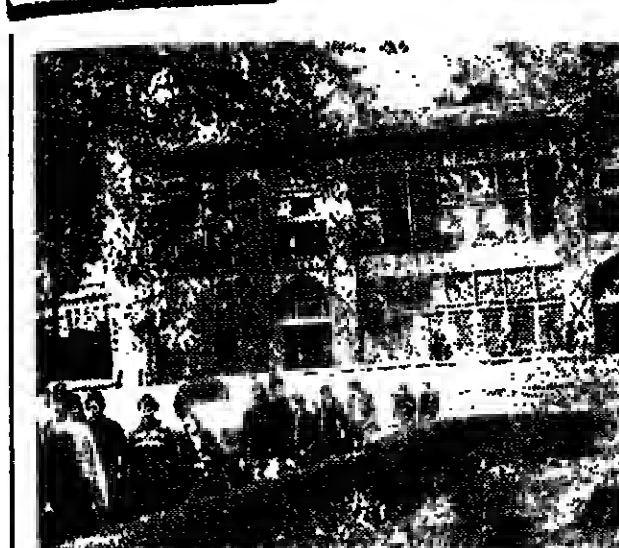
## COOPERATION THAT ENRICHES BOTH SIDES

Cooperation between workers and men of letters is the subject of an article in the newspaper TRUD, contributed by B. Vorobyov, a turner from the Ruzvsky Zavod Factory in Leningrad.

Meetings with writers, literary criticism, and readers' conferences are now regular events on the shop floor, in clubs and at workers' banquets. More than 300 such functions have taken place over the past ten years. The most of them attracted young audiences. These functions have dealt with different subjects and one held in different forms. Such as meetings with writers and presentations by writers, answers to questions, and literary and musical compositions based on new books.

B. Vorobyov believes that such meetings help writers and workers enrich both sides. They help them to take a better look into what happens in the life of industrial workers today.

### Places to visit



## PALACE AT SHEKI

The small Azerbaijan town of Sheki has been standing over the foot of the Caucasus for the past two and a half thousand years. Camel trains and travellers on horseback used to break their journey here to refresh themselves at the nearby springs. The caravanserais, which still remain remind us of those far off days. Here merchants from many countries relaxed and feasted at the same time as doing business and exchanging the latest news.

This ancient trading route has long since become a motorway and Sheki an administrative regional centre of Azerbaijan.

For many centuries the town was famous for its rugs and carpets. Today the local craftsmen produce attractive designs in copper chasing as well as objects made out of wood and stone.

It was their ancestors — builders, carvers and painters — who created the Palace of the Sheki Khans, one of the outstanding architectural monuments in Transcaucasia. Every wall, dome, window, or ceiling of the palace is in itself a work of art. They appear to be assembled from a magical combination of wood and stained glass. Magical is the light that does not drop a drop of glue or a single nail was used. The most intricate design is composed of fourteen thousand pieces of wood and glass to each square metre. From inside the palace it seems that the windows are made out of precious stones. Thus while in the past a stop-over at Sheki was a must for trading caravans, today the same holds true for the tourist in search of beauty.



## School bell for parents

The school bell went for the first time in all districts of Novosibirsk, ending the first year of studies for seventy thousand school students of pedagogical centres working on important biological and medical problems. Here they study the treatment of leprosy in the hematology system and carry out research on new drugs and

The programme is calculated on a ten-year basis covering the period a child goes to school and takes into account the psychology of schoolchildren as well as the curriculum for each year of studies. Some of the classes for parents took them to theatres, museums and to factory workshops.

## Crystal museum in 19th-century cathedral

St. George's Cathedral is one of the pearls of the State Vladimir and Suzdal Museum-Reserve. Built by the outstanding Russian architect L. Benois it has been fully restored by Vladimir experts.

The work continued for more than ten years. Mastering details of the original design and the mosaic panels based on designs by V. Vasnetsov after a good

### Science and technology

#### 'ZARYA': 23rd VOYAGE

On dropping anchor in the Finnish capital of Helsinki, the "Zarya", a Soviet research schooner and the only non-military vessel in the world, completed the first part of the programme for her 23rd voyage. Researchers from the Finnish Institute of Meteorology took part in this stage of the programme, alongside Soviet scientists.

Following the suggestions of Finnish scientists, research was carried out in the northern part of the Gulf of Finland. Considerable variations of the compass have been noted in this region, an important factor that needs to be taken into account when compiling magnetic maps for all sea navigation.

Once the Finnish component has been removed, the "Zarya" will again go to the Baltic to carry out further research in planetary geophysics under the terms of the cooperation programme compiled by the academics of sciences of socialist countries. GDR and Polish scientists will also be taking part in the work.

#### DIAMOND FILM

#### PROLONGS SERVICE LIFE

Researchers at the All-Union Institute of Single Crystals have synthesized a diamond film to cover the surfaces of various materials. Such impermeable armour can be deposited in any part of any configuration, protecting many times over the surface of the parts in mechanical contact with frictional materials subject to tribological observation and of glass and polymer lenses. The invention will find many uses in electronics, too.

#### COMPUTER FOR A LOOM

Scientists and students at the Kiev Polytechnical Institute in the Ukraine have contributed towards higher productivity and product quality in the textile industry, in collaboration with the Central East Fibre Research Institute they designed com-

puterized production control system for looms.

Its computer memory is capable to store the minutest details of many patterns and ornaments. The computer controls a group of looms according to a programme and sets the required patterns. The artists have been relieved from their former meticulous job of recording their patterns on punch cards.

The Kiev system has been successfully tested at factories in Moscow, Kostroma and Oryol.

#### COLD IN

#### PLACE OF LANCET

The optician brings the thimble-tipped needle close to the patient's eye in which a piece of glass has lodged. In a second the tip is covered with a light film of bioactive having been treated internally by a small jet of liquid gas. The alien body at once sticks to the needle.

This cryogenic needle with detachable tips for eye treatment has been designed at the Physico-Engineering Institute of Low Temperatures at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It can be used with profit where the surgical lancet is not up to the job. The tip freezes any alien, including non-metallic bodies, which cannot be removed by a magnet.

#### FRUIT TREES

#### GROWN IN DESERT

Apple trees in blossom in the desert. Pear, plum, cherry and grapes can also be grown in the desert. The drip irrigation system has been proved beyond any doubt by gardeners in Uzbekistan who have planted a complete orchard of fruit trees on the sands of the Karakum, near Tashkent. The first crop of cherries is now being picked.

A new type of irrigation — dripper irrigation — invented in Uzbekistan was tested at the orchard. The drippers regulate the water supply to the trees roots. Each tree receives as much as 10 litres of water every hour, including dissolved mineral fertilizers. The new drippers can use undiluted river water.

#### SUKHUMI MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CENTRE

The Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, which was set up in Sukhumi 55 years ago, has become a major primatological centre working on important biological and medical problems. Here they study the treatment of leprosy in the hematology system and carry out research on new drugs and

their combinations, as well as on their epidemiology over a large region in the country's south.

The Institute has one of the world's largest ape nurseries, containing about two thousand of these animals of various breeds. It supplies them to establishments engaged in medical and biological research.

### VIEWPOINT

## SOVIET-FRENCH CREW IN SPACE



Viktor BLAZOV,  
Deputy Flight Director

This country has been cooperating with other nations in space exploration for a long time. A large number of joint experiments in practically all the main areas of space exploration have been carried out with France. The present flight by Vladimir Khrushchev, Alexander Leonov and Jean-Loup Christol is a major feature in the joint exploration of space programme.

On board the "Salyut-7" space station, astronauts Anatoly Bereznev and Vladimir Tcheresh have made thorough preparations for the joint experiments and have put in place and tested all the necessary instruments.

These were designed by Soviet and French specialists. They include new instruments as well as improvements to those used in previous flights. The Kristall installation which was used on board the Salyut-6 space station for experiments in the study of materials in space has been substantially modernized. Kristall has now been fitted out with a new heating oven with a temperature regimen and microwave accelerations controlled by a special device designed by French specialists. Kristall will be used to study the complex diffusion processes between lead and copper, metals with different specific gravity.

New research will be carried out in astrophysics. The new Pionier camera, invented in France, will be used to study the terrestrial atmosphere, the interplanetary radiation.

A major part of the programme is dedicated to space medicine. The cosmonauts will study how the human body adapts to weightlessness, and the changes that take place in the cardiovascular and nervous systems during a space flight. Special experiments and tests have been devised by scientists from Paris, Toulouse and Moscow.

Also installed on the station is the Cyto-2 bioreactor for experiments on monocellular organisms. It will be used to continue Soviet-French experiments in this section of biology. The research programme as a whole is bound to be a success and to produce new and interesting results.

Finally, I would like to stress not only the economic and technical advantages of this cooperation, but also the important role it plays in creating a normal political climate on planet which is made possible by international cooperation in space and by the resolution of local space projects like the Soviet-French venture.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### AEROFLOT: ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

Soviet civil aviation handles one-third of the country's inter-city passenger traffic. IZVESTIA points out writing about the world's largest airline, Aeroflot. In fact, says the newspaper, Soviet passenger planes make several thousand flights every day.

At present you can fly from Moscow to Novosibirsk, the largest city beyond the Urals, in just over four hours aboard Aeroflot's latest 350-seater IL-86, which only takes half the short summer night to cover the 3,000 kilometres route.

The plane was specifically designed for such busy routes where it is no longer feasible to increase the number of flights.

Air transport is now an important and technically advanced industry, the paper points out. Today, planes play a major role in agriculture, particularly in work on fields of over 100,000 hectares. Aeroflot planes also deliver all manner of equipment, machinery and other vital freight including vegetables and fruit, for instance to distant areas beyond the Arctic circle and to Siberia.

#### MOSCOW CENTRE FOR PSYCHIC HEALTH

A centre for psychic health at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences (AMS) has been complained to this city.

Its first section for 400 beds is ready to receive its patients. Mariat Vattoryan, a corresponding member of

the AMS, writes in PRAVDA about the structure and aims of the new medical institution.

The centre unites three institutes, dealing with clinical psychiatry, preventive psychiatry, the human brain.

Preventive psychiatry has become particularly important of late. Our specialists will work to advance the scientific foundations of disease prevention. Another task is to perfect and improve the techniques and methods of secondary preventive treatment. What we are concerned with here is to protect the convalescing patient from new relapses into the disease. We shall take care of patients after severe heart attacks and serious operations on the heart and blood vessels and for cancer in order to help them get rid of the psychological trauma and to get used to the rhythm of their everyday life.

One of the most interesting sections of our medical work will be the detection of concealed forms of depression when a patient feels imaginary pains in the stomach, the heart and in other organs. This type of patient usually goes to see different doctors, who discover no disease as a rule. The only specialist useful in this situation is a psychiatrist.

#### SEARCH, NOT IMITATION

In the opinion of scripwriter Yevgeny Govorkov a constant search should be one of the main qualities of the young artist.

Imitation is dreadful in anyone, but it is noticeable most of all in the arts. Gorky writes in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: "It is often said that we should follow in the steps of the masters of the past. We should not. We should know the past and should learn from it in order not to repeat it, in order to create something new. By the latter I mean both major experimentation



# ENTERTAINMENT

## BOLSHOI BALLET IN SAN FRANCISCO

A recent festival of Soviet ballet films, held in San Francisco, was a tremendous success. The festival programme included the following Bolshoi productions: "Romeo and Juliet" with Ulanova and Yuri Zhukov, "Anna Karenina" and "Spartacus" as well as the documentaries "Ulanova" and "Plisetskaya Dances" — dedicated to the art of these two brilliant Soviet ballerinas.

## FESTIVAL OF TV FILMS

The 19th Ziela Praha International Festival of TV Films was recently held in the capital of Czechoslovakia. Two Soviet entries, "Dangerous Age" and the ballet film "Anyuta", won special television prizes. Playwright R. Furman, the author of the "Dangerous Age", also won the prize for the best scenario.

## TEACHERS OF DRAMA

The Young Years Theatre, from Lyons, opened its Leningrad tour with a dramatic pantomime, "The Story of the Red Hair". Included in the company's repertoire are plays which touch upon serious political, economic and social problems. "The Story of the Red Hair", in instance, deals with racial prejudice which prevents understanding between people. The company follows closely the ideas of the founders of the Young Spectators' Theatre in Leningrad, Alexander Bryansov. He proposed bringing together in children's theatre stage artists who could think like teachers and teachers who could feel like eloquent designers.

## ARTIST FROM KABARDINO-BALKARIA

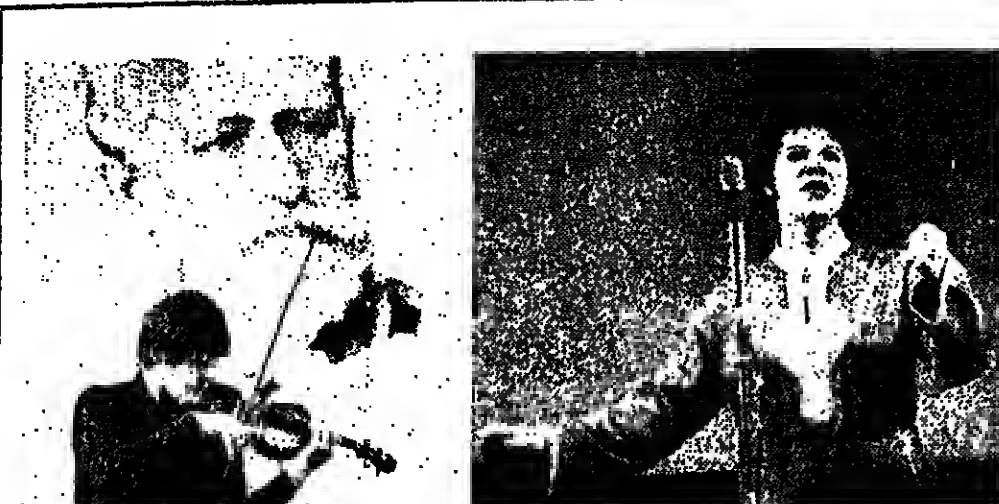
Nikolai Tretyakov, an artist from Kabardino-Balkaria (an Autonomous Republic in the Northern Caucasus), exhibits his work at the exhibition hall, at 46b Gorky Street. Paintings and drawings are on view.



A portrait of a shepherd.



A house under construction. Nest.



Competition in the second round of the Tchaikovsky Competition: violinist Sergei Stadler, from the Soviet Union, and singer Dolores-Maria Zagie, from the United States.

## TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION ENTERS SECOND ROUND

The first elimination round among the young competitors from five continents who have entered for the Tchaikovsky Competition has ended. Only those who have scored at least 18 points on a 25-point scale are eligible to compete in the second round.

There are 31 "survivors" from 16 countries among the cellists, two of them from this country. 23 pianists — five of them Soviet — from 12 countries will compete in the second round of the piano contest.

As for the violinists, 19 from 10 countries — two from the Soviet Union — continue in the race. The singers came last, 31 from 11 countries — of whom 12 are from seven Soviet constituent republics — emerged unscathed from the elimination round.

## BOOKS FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

The World Book Congress has ended in London. For 5 days representatives of 82 countries, including the USSR, discussed problems relating to the book trade and to book distribution in various countries; they exchanged experience and examined ways of expanding international and bilateral cooperation in book exchange, as well as of helping developing countries to start up and expand their own book publishing industry.

The congress held on the in-

itiative of UNESCO concentrated on an analysis of the expansion of the book publishing industry over the 10 years that have passed since International Book Year, in 1972.

Congress delegates were unanimous in their approval of a declaration entitled "on the way to creating a reading society" which urges that people contribute in all possible ways to the development of the book trade and to the expansion of a free exchange of books between countries. It is stressed in the declaration that the book today "contributes to mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among peoples".

## PYATNITSKY CHOIR: NEW PROGRAMME

A new programme was recently presented by the Pyatnitsky Russian Folk Choir in the Moscow Entuziast cinema and concert hall (18 Veshnyakovskaya St.).

A line from the song, "I love you, my Russia", provides both the name and the theme of a new programme which we prepared to commemorate the choir's 70th anniversary, said composer V. Levashov, who is also artistic director of the choir.

Following in the traditions of the passionate folk song promoter M. Pyatnitsky, we are very choosy about which songs we transfer to the stage. Most of the songs in our new programme have been discovered in recent years in song-collecting expeditions undertaken by members of the choir, as well as by experts from the Moscow Conservatoire, the Gnessin Musical and Pedagogical Institute and the Institute of Culture.

Included, for instance, in the repertoire is the choral song "Kalinka" (Kalinka), a typical folk art-ballet, typical of life in the second part of our programme we concentrate on the works of Soviet composers based on folk melodies. Here the modern theme predominates.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Festival, The White Nights Festival, has opened in Leningrad. This year it is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, the USSR Russian Choir and the Lihuanian Chamber Orchestra, in addition to many famous soloists will be taking part in the festival along with leading Leningrad companies.

Theatre, "What a Carnival..." is the title of a satirical comedy written by the Romanian classical writer, Ion Caragiale, which has been staged at the Komissarzhevskaya Drama Theatre, in Leningrad. The new production will be shown during the festival of Romanian drama to be held in the Soviet Union.

Museums. A monument of 19th-century architecture, the Armenian-Gragorian Church in Derbent, Dagestan, has assumed its original appearance after restoration. The restorers recreated all missing architectural details and gave the church, which is to be used as an exhibition hall, a new dome.

Books. Kansankulluuri, the Finnish publishers, have published a collection of Soviet and Finnish songs. The book contains the music and lyrics of forty songs composed by poets and composers from the two countries.



## MERIC SUMEN'S GREAT SUCCESS

Turkish ballet dancer Meric Sumen was recently a big success in a production of "Giselle" at the Minsk Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre. This is the dancer's third visit to this country. She will also appear in Riga, Kazan and Moscow.

## WHAT'S ON!

June 26-28

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 27 (mat), 28 — Variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 28 — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 28 — Verdi, "Otello" (opera). 27 (mat) — Concert by ballet artists from Novosibirsk; 27 (eve) — Rubini, "Winged Rider" (opera). 28 — Schnellzhoffer, "La Sylphide" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 26 — Miliuker, "Der Bettelstudent" (opera). 27 (mat) — Vainberg, "The Golden Key" (ballet); 27 (eve) — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tanderness"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera). 28 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 26 (ave) — Ziv, "Meleours Artides" (mat), 27 (mat) — Feltsman, "An Old Comedy" (eve) — Lebedev, "The Merry Widow" (mat). Strauss, "Die Fledermaus" (mat).

### FILMS

Gates Made of Rowan-wood (Tallinnfilm, USSR). About the life and fate of builders who came to work on a small island in the Baltic Sea. Cinema: "Tallinn" (33 Savoyopolsky Prospekt). Metro Prosoyuznaya. How to Swindle a Lawyer (Czechoslovakia). The hero, a lawyer and passionate motorist, uses his professional knowledge to solve any problem arising en route. Cinema: "Rekord" (Lenin Central Stadium). Metro Leninskiy Gory.

### EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Arts of Oriental Peoples (16 Obukhina St.). Recently restored works are on view: bone-carving from Lilla, cloth from Indonesia, old paintings from Moghul and mar-

# BUSINESS

## Science and technology for heart



The Cardiology-82 International exhibition is presently on in Moscow, was especially organized to coincide with the 9th World Congress of Cardiology, also taking place in the Soviet capital.

The exhibition concentrates on latest methods of treatment and drugs for the heart produced by 200 firms in 22 countries.

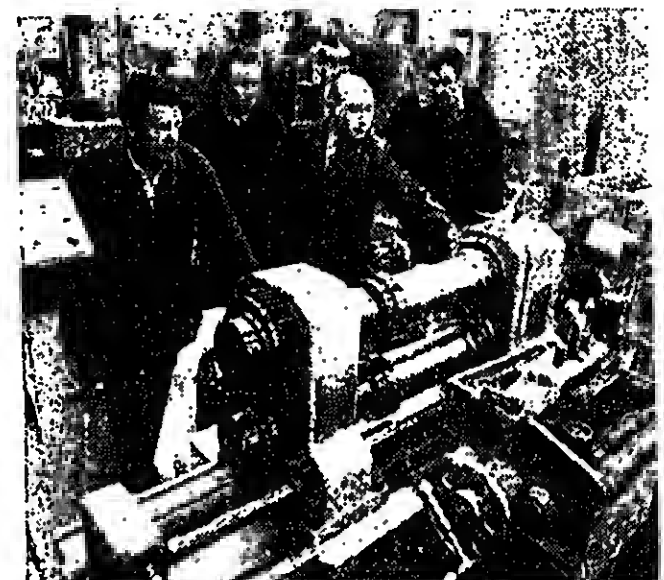
The Soviet section of the exhibition which occupies 1,500 square metres has 500 items on display. They include the world's first echocardiograph, used to monitor the crew's cardiovascular system. It should be stressed that space cardiology, a new branch of medicine, was

created and is being developed in the USSR.

The largest foreign display comes from the FRG with 31 firms exhibiting monitors for intensive therapy, electrodefibrillators, vectorcardiogram, oximeters, pneumographs, resuscitators and other equipment.

On display in the American section are the products of 30 firms. Many of the latter taking part for the first time in a Soviet exhibition. There is a wide and varied range of equipment on show: all the way from synthetic disposals to complex electronic systems using micro-processors which can be used for the early detection of cardiovascular disease.

Gennady LEONOV



The assembly line of the experimental plant of the Moscow research institute for tractor and farm machinery turns out equipment for making harvesting combines and other farm machinery ordered by the Polish People's Republic.

In the photo: assemblymen adjusting and testing a unit which will form part of a highly productive line.

## Successful cooperation

The Finnish firm of Ruuma Repola has its headquarters in the centre of Helsinki, while its factories and shipyards are scattered all over Finland. Being the third largest firm in the country in terms of volume of trade, Ruuma Repola accounts for five per cent of all Finnish exports.

Trade and economic links with the Soviet Union have been of great importance for us ever since we were set up, in 1951, says I. Varhe, head of company section dealing with Soviet trade.

Ruuma Repola's Director General I. Sira, who used to be a ship-building engineer, has headed the firm since 1978. Slim and vigorous, he answered our correspondent's questions in detail and at length.

Ruuma Repola's extensive contacts with your country have had a long history, he said. We export between 30 and 40 per cent of our products to the USSR. The USSR buys between 60 and 70 per cent of the ships we make. Over the past few years, there has been a notable expansion in our cooperation with the Soviet Union in the fields of ship-building, and in the manufacture of drilling equipment for oil-shore oil extraction.

There are vast possibilities for cooperation in other areas, too. In turn, we buy a great variety of machines and equipment from your country. A short while ago, we bought two floating docks for our shipyards. A great part of our cooperation consists in purchases of lifting equipment which we install on ships and machines of our make.

## ITALIAN PIZZAS COME TO MOSCOW

A few days ago representatives of the Italian firm of Poma Trading, together with the Chief Board for Public Catering Establishments of the Moscow City Executive Soviet, held a seminar and symposium devoted to cooking.

Despite the fact that we only had several days at our disposal, said Senator Ignazio Piazza, a member of the Italian Federation of Cooks, we held a seminar and practical sessions on how to cook four different kinds of pizza: Neapolitan, Margherita, Capriccio and mushroom pizza. We introduced Muscovites to our "Calzone" pie. It is very popular in Rome. It was pleased to see that it didn't take long for Moscow cooks to learn to prepare these dishes. In the near future they will appear on the menus of city restaurants and cafes.

This is my first visit to Moscow, I am overwhelmed. The city is so clean and orderly and the Soviet people warmhearted and hospitable, said Senator Ignazio Piazza.

Alex SORKIN

## promotion activities

### ATTENTION OF BUSINESSMEN V/O "PROMMASHEXPOT"

Modern automatic systems of control (ACS) of the economic branches, enterprises, technological processes, automatic control systems of the air transport traffic.

### THE USE OF ACS ENSURES:

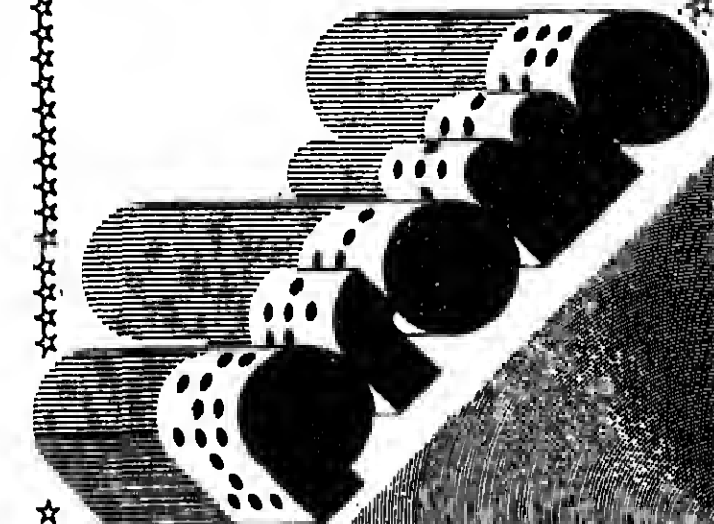
- improvement of production organization
- decrease of losses of the working time
- reduction of equipment downtime
- rational utilization of labour and material resources
- improvement of quality of the manufactured product

ACS — it is a guarantee of high economic efficiency of production.

V/O "Prommashepot" renders a full scope of services on introduction and use of the ACS in various branches of economy as well as carries out:

- design and survey works
- delivery of complete equipment and materials
- sending of specialists for carrying out commissioning and adjustment works and superintendence
- training of foreign specialists at the USSR projects or in the Customer's country.

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## Japanese businessmen: trade is mutually advantageous

Telephones and teleprinters are constantly in use as negotiations continue from dawn to dusk at the Moscow offices of Japanese companies. This is what our correspondent was told by the heads of two Japanese companies accredited at the Foreign Trade Ministry of the USSR.

Yasichiro Ono Sumitomo Corporation  
Our greatest achievement of the previous year was

our occupation of first place in the mutually advantageous Japanese-Soviet trade.

What contributes towards our success? An active attitude to business, trust to our partner, and a permanent search for the new. The motto of our company could be roughly translated as follows: "Keep your eyes skinned for all possibilities!"

Sumitomo has over 110 offices all over the world but it was the firm's Moscow branch which was awarded the prize for success in trade by the head office.

Kenji Ono Itochu

Large-diameter gas pipes have become the main item in our trade turnover with the USSR. Our company was one of the first to supply the Soviet market with Japanese robots.

Reciprocal steps? I will give you just one example. Our firm has opened a special show-room for Soviet ladies. It was built at our expense and is linked to our purchases of leather and fur-and-pelt equipment from your country.

Of course our trade has been damaged by sanctions. It seems to me that some Soviet West European partners — France and the FRG, for instance — are much more resourceful in this matter than the government of Japan.



Italian cooks with their masterpieces.